The Maryland Fruit Grower

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UTILIZATION OF PEACH VARIETIES

In the Fruit Products Journal and American Food Manufacturer Magazine, November and December, 1943, and January, February, and March, 1944, J. S. Caldwell and C. W. Culpepper, U. S. Horticultural Station, Beltsville, Maryland, report on *commercial canning* quality tests with 61 peach varieties, grown in 1942 season, giving a *canning* quality rating as follows: *Excellent or Best*—Canadian Queen, Early Elberta, July Elberta, Lemon Cling, Phillips Cling. *Very Good*—Dixigold, Eclipse, Fertile Hale, Fisher, Globe, Halehaven, Kalamazoo, Massasoit, Newday, South Haven, Sun-glo, Sunhigh, Rio Oso Gem, Viceroy. *Fair to Good*—Brackett, Candoka, Elberta, Engle, Fay Elberta, Golden Jubilee, Golden Globe, Ideal, Late Crawford, Linworth, Lovell, Newcomb, Primrose, Redelberta, Rochester, Salberta, Shippers Late, Triogem, Veteran, Valiant, Vedette, Vivid Globe, Wilma. *Poor*—Barnard, Georgia Belle, Gage (Gage Elberta) Halberta, Kette, Lemon Free, Mark, Maxine, Summercrest, Sunbeam. *Very Poor*—Cumberland, Hiley, Krummel, Oriole, Markham Cling.

For *commercial preserve* manufacture, the findings were: *Excellent or Best*—Early Elberta, Eclipse, Globe Ideal, Massasoit, Muir, Oriole, Rio Oso Gem, Summercrest, Sunbeam, Sunhigh, Vedette, Veteran. *Good to Very Good*—Barnard, Brackett, Canadian Queen, Chili, Elberta, Fair Beauty, Fay Elberta, Fertile Hale, Gage (Gage Elberta) Gold Drop, Golden Globe, Halberta, Halehaven, Kalamazoo, Krummel, Late Crawford, Late Elberta, Lemon Free, Lemon Cling, Lovell, Mark Late, Maxine, Phillips Cling, Primrose, Redelberta, Roberta, Rochester, Shipper's Late, South Haven, Sun Glo, Triogem, Vivid Globe. *Mediocre to Poor*—Georgia Belle, Candoka, Cumberland, Engle, Fisher, Golden Jubilee, Hiley, July Elberta, Markham Cling, Newcomb, Newday, Salberta, Wilma.

The *commercial dehydration* qualities of *peeled* peaches were found to be: *Best or Excellent*—Lovell, Gold Drop, Valiant, Veteran. *Very Good*—Canadian Queen, Early Elberta, Eagle, Fay Elberta, Fertile Hale, Halehaven, Ideal, July Elberta, Kalamazoo, Lemon Free, Rio Oso Gem, South Haven, Sunhigh, Viceroy. *Good*—Eclipse, Elberta, Globe, Golden Jubilee, Halberta, Kette, Massasoit, Redelberta, Salberta, Sunbeam, Vivid Globe. *Fair*—Barnard, Brackett, Chili, Early Crawford, Fisher, Krummel, Late Crawford, Late Elberta, Marklate, Primrose, Roberta, Rochester, Triogem, Vedette. *Poor to Very Poor*—Georgia Belle, Candoka, Cumberland, Fair Beauty, Golden Globe, Hiley, Linworth, Markham Cling, Maxine, Newcomb, Newday, Oriole, Phillips Cling, Shipper's Late, Sunglo, Summercrest, Wilma.

For *commercial, canning, preserving or drying,* the varieties Canadian Queen, Early Elberta, Eclipse, Fertile Hale, Globe, Halehaven, Kalamazoo, Massasoit, Rio Oso Gem, Sunhigh, South Haven and Viceroy rated *good to very good or excellent* in quality and for *canning or preserves,* but not for

drying, Elberta, Fay Elberta, Ideal, Veteran and Vedette were rated highly.

It is to be noted that the trials were made on the basis of *commercial* qualities, such as ease of peeling, firmness of flesh, color, etc., which would be of great importance in commercial canning operations. For home canning purposes, the story would be somewhat different. Growers interested in reading about the work done by Caldwell and Culpepper should write J. S. Caldwell, U. S. Horticultural Station, Beltsville, Md., asking for reprints of "Studies in Utilization of Eastern Freestone Peaches—Canning, Drying and Preserving".

THINNING FRUIT

With labor shortage in the offing, several Maryland growers decided to try the deblossoming sprays by using Elgetol in full bloom on apples. We will have some of these reports later. Also, some intrepid peach growers purchased wire brooms and tried knocking off the peach blooms at the "bulbous" stage. Others will try jarring the trees, then finishing up by hand-thinning. No matter how it's done, every effort is necessary to thin the crop for if the crop estimates are correct, there will be competition, and the larger, better-colored fruit will make the profits. Consumers say they are going to lay in a supply of peaches, so sales should be good.

Thinning should begin as soon as the fruits are past June drop. Some growers figure that thinning costs nothing, as time is saved at harvest in picking larger fruits from thinned trees and the fruit must be picked sometime, anyhow, so thinning is merely a harvest spread over a longer season. It may cost almost twice as much to pick 2¼ inch apples as to pick a like amount of 2¾ inch apples. A bushel of 2¼ inch apples contains 222 fruits while only 169 2½ inch peaches fill a bushel.

PEACH PUBLICITY

The National Peach Council is off to a good start. The organization has done good work in the past, working on a financial shoe-string. At a meeting in St. Louis, Mo., on February 23-24, there were 19 peach-growing states represented. Officers elected were: D. B. Perrine, Illinois, President; T. H. Cribb, South Carolina, and C. B. Weeks, California, Vice-Presidents; and C. R. Miller, West Virginia, Executive Secretary-Treasurer. Certain states were asked to raise funds varying from $100 to $300. Maryland is in the $100 class, but more funds will be acceptable. The meeting was a thorough one, and plans for pushing peach sales and consumption were worked out.

This year is not going to be a push-over like last year. Other fruits and vegetables are more plentiful and competition will be high. Peaches must be advertised through good publicity. The machinery is set up, but growers must supply the power to turn the wheels. Write C. R. Miller a postcard asking for the April 24, 1944, Bulletin describing the set-up for peach publicity. Read the Bulletin, then figure out how much you can contribute on the basis of your crop. The suggested fee is one-half cent per bushel for fruit sold from the orchard, whether loose or packed. Make checks or money orders payable to National Peach Council and send to Carroll R. Miller, Martinsburg, W. Va. It is money well spent.

PUT THE BRAKES ON
RED MITE
WITH
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EFFECTIVE DOW SPECIALTY TO STOP SUMMER BUILD-UP

Now is the time for growers of apples, pears, cherries and other fruits to get after red mites with DN-111. Beat 'em to it before they get a head start. Scant cover should be about right since that's when they usually appear.

Even when dormant oil sprays are used it is safer to include this welcome Dow development in your spraying program. Spray thoroughly, particularly underside of leaves. DN-111 can be combined with sulfur and lead arsenate, or it can be used alone. If you prefer to dust, use DN-Dust D-4.

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This wettable sulphur is the friend of growers everywhere. It contains more than 95% active sulfur of miscroscopic fineness. Goes into suspension quickly—non-caustic—a great sticker.

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TO GET MAXIMUM PRODUCTION and highest grades of essential food crops, growers are advised to include an efficient spreader-sticker in this year's spray schedules. Filmfast is such a material and has been used with outstanding success for almost a decade by progressive growers and nurserymen. These growers have found that Filmfast enables them to get the most out of their insecticides and fungicides—to get better coverage, adherence and *longer-lasting spray protection.*

FILMFAST IS a fine powder material, packed in 4 lb. and 50 lb. bags. It is economical, used as a rule at ½ lb. per 100 gallons of spray; is merely sifted into the tank.

*NOTE: ORCHARD† BRAND SPRAYCOP† (for copper-responding fungous diseases) needs no extra filming agent since this fungicide *itself* has spreading and adhesive qualities built right into it . . . and it will improve the covering ability of any added insecticide for use as a combination spray.

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IMPROVING QUALITY OF PACK

In National Apple Institute Bulletin 143, Secretary Chandler wrote that he had received a letter from an informed man, a part of the letter reading as follows:

"It has been my observation that growers are altogether too inconsiderate of the kind of product which the consumer is going to get. This not only relates to unsatisfactory, if not dishonest grading, but to the attempts to foist upon the public immature, poorly colored fruit upon which it would be impossible to build up a great demand for the product."

Secretary Chandler replied in part: ". . . Of recent years, the economic factor has worked against good apples doing their own advertising. Back in the twenties, when apple prices returned a good living to growers and when there were no ceilings, the better packs of apples resulted in handsome returns to the growers for the extra expense incurred. Consequently, apples were their own best advertisement. Unfortunately, during the dark decade of the thirties when most consumers were buying the cheapest food available, the premium for fine packs practically disappeared. At the same time, the growers were obliged to sell at less than cost of production, or not sell at all. During the last twelve years, therefore, only enough grading and packing has been done to move the apples. Many good Eastern packs disappeared entirely. Although growers far from market maintained the high standards which paid out during the twenties, this was done to retain an outlet for their apples rather than with any hope of commensurate returns, since they were often obliged to accept prices disastrous to them.

So I feel that the long depression, rather than the attitude of apple growers, has been responsible for so many poor apples appearing in the markets with the consequent falling off of demand and the further depression of prices. By the same token, most apple growers have had their pride in, and enthusiasm for, quality packs pretty well reduced over a period of many years, during which better packs have meant only added expense. A result of these unprofitable years has been the growth of advertising and publicity to offset the discouraging demand and price situation.

Since the present economic outlook indicates the possibility of profitable years ahead, for apple growers, I am in agreement with you that now is the time to stress placing *attractive* apples before the public as the best possible advertisement for our products. Good packs of apples, plus the promotional machinery brought into existence through the depression years, should restore apple production to a sound and profitable business."

OUR ADVERTISERS

Did you notice the number of advertisements in this issue? Read them carefully. When you need supplies, remember that these firms are ready to take your orders and deliver quality products. They patronize us. Let's show our appreciation. Tell them where you saw their ad. We want them to feel that our ads are read and followed.

CLEAN OUT THE CODLING MOTH

1 KILLS THE CODLING MOTH BEFORE IT IS HATCHED

Ovicide

Orthol-K Summer Oil Sprays

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2 HOLDS AND AIDS LEAD ARSENATE POISONING ACTION

Poison retainer

3 KILLS THE NEWLY HATCHED WORMS BY CONTACT

Contact killer

The codling moth is one of the most destructive insect pests in our apple orchards. The increased use of ORTHOL-K Summer Oil Sprays has already done much to reduce this menace. ORTHOL-K puts in three punches that knocks out the codling moth. It kills the eggs by contact. It piles on and sticks lead arsenate to kill entering worms. It kills newly hatched exposed worms by contact.

ORTHOL-K Summer Oil with lead arsenate, or Black Leaf '155' deposits an effective tenacious cover of stomach poison that makes positive the desired action, when and where it is needed.

ORTHOL-K Summer Oil is used extensively for summer control of European red spider, scale insects, pear psylla, pistol case bearer, leaf hoppers, etc. Its use for these insects does not interfere with the regular codling moth program.

For assistance in outlining a program that is tailored to your own orchard ask your ORTHO field service man, or your local Experiment Station.

ORTHOL-K can be used with practically any spray—except those containing sulphur. In attacking the codling moth use ORTHOL-K with lead arsenate, Black Leaf '40', or Black Leaf '155'.

ORTHOL-K is available as an emulsion or in convenient READY-MIX form.

SCIENTIFIC ORTHO PEST CONTROL

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CALIFORNIA Spray-Chemical CORPORATION

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BULGE ON PACKAGES

In January 25, 1944, Bulletin 91, Appalachian Apple Service, it was stated that Edmund Dahill, Chief of Freight Container Bureau had noted the great loss and damage resulting from excessive bulge in fruit and vegetable containers and proposed to limit this bulge pack, following findings of Interstate Commerce Commission.

The proposal would limit the bulge in *all types of apple boxes* to a total of 1½ inches or "girth at center not to exceed girth at ends by more than 1½ inches". This would mean a bulge of ¾ inches. In *bushel baskets* "when the covers . . . are specified to be fastened at 4 points, the space between the top rim of the basket and the covr must not exceed 1 inch at any closing point."

A booklet, "Bulge Pack Exhibit", published by Freight Container Bureau, 30 Vesey St., New York 7, N. Y., states the case in part as follows:

"The practice of packing containers of fruit and vegetables with a heavy bulge, often to the point where the contents far exceed the capacity, has long been recognized as a source of loss and damage. The volume of the products is frequently greater than the volume of the container and only by the use of heavy presses is it possible to attach the covers. The containers are greatly weakened by these practices, and furthermore, the weights packed therein are frequently greater than the containers can normally carry and for which they were originally designed.

Extremely high bulge packs are a direct contributing cause where heavy loss and damage occurs in shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables, being the responsible cause for many loose covers or tops, loose sides, loose bottom slats, split or broken parts, with consequent spillage. The high bulge has, in many cases, made it impossible to stow and brace the containers in their strongest position. This cause of damage is of an intangible nature, for which a definite statement as to its amounts or proportion of the total wastage is difficult to ascertain. In the opinion of those long experienced in the perishable industry, high bulge practices are the primary cause of, and are responsible for much of the bruising, crushing and breakage in carload shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables."

"I.C.C., in Docket No. 28821, says: "They (growers) explain that they are compelled to continue to do so because of the general use by the shippers in all producing areas of the distended bulge pack and that this cannot be done away with in one competing section unless similar action is taken in all others.

In other words, they would have the Commission condone a clear violation of law for the indefinite future while carriers and shippers agree to disagree on the amount of these limitations. This is a matter which shippers and carriers should settle between themselves, and settle promptly, at least in the first instance, but the failure to reach such an agreement is no justification for continued violation of law, and if this condition persists it should become a matter for prompt action on the part of the Commission's Bureau of Inquiry".

The sweet young thing tried to barge into the hospital room where her boy-friend was seriously ill. A man stopped her at the door. "Sorry", said he, "but only relatives may see him. Are you a relative"? "Oh yes, indeed. I'm his sister", she replied. "Well, I'm glad to meet you. I'm his father".

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And for weed eradication, use

Carbon Bisulphide

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PLOWING

For several years the subject of soil conservation has been brought to our attention very forcibly. Recent arguments regarding plowing versus shallow culture have stirred up much interest. Probably the answer lies in the consideration of the crop, land slope, soil, etc. In older orchards, there is much evidence of erosion, due to past abuse of land tillage, which encouraged soil "washing". In "The Fertilizer Review", January, February, March, 1944, is an article discussing plowing versus shallow tillage, in which plowing is shown by many experimental trials to give better yields of grain and forage crops. The U.S.D.A. and farm machinery manufacturers have been working together for years to perfect better farm machinery for working the soil, and placing fertilizer where it will be best used by crops. We remember that Dr. F. E. Bear suggested at our 1943 meeting that fertilizer be placed deep in the soil. This may be done by plowing, then fertilizing, and disking or harrowing the soil back into shape, then seeding the crop. The weed-hog is giving fine results in orchards, and some soils are keeping their fertility and organic material content by having the cover crop disked into the soil. Even sods are doing well in orchards where a good disking is given in spring to open or "crack" the sod, or a treatment with the weed hog is given. The whole question of soil management is almost an orchard to orchard proposition. In places where washing may occur, the plow, weed-hog or disk may be used in alternate rows in alternate years, avoiding erosion, and also giving roadways for spraying equipment during the early sprays. Of one thing we are certain, and that is, that the old clean-cultivation system is out. It causes erosion, burns up organic matter and adds to labor costs. Also, we should remember that it takes a long time to build up a run-down soil, and it's costly too. Which also reminds us that cover crops worked down in the spring or anytime, should be allowed to become woody before being worked into the soil. The usual procedure in handling orchard soils is that of trashy cultivation in land that must be cultivated; mowing and an occasional disking on sod land; and mulching on any kind of land, if mulch is available.

USED ORCHARD ITEMS

In these days of scarcity, it should be of help to know where some used orchard equipment may be located. We make no claims as to condition of any of these items, but growers interested may write for details.

Mr. A. L. Towson, Smithsburg, Md., has about 1,000 six-basket Georgia peach carriers, 2 office desks, one a roll-top, and a fire-proof bill file. Mr. J. T. Seibel, Spencerville, Md., has a small rotary pump. Mr. B. B. Williams, Crownsville, Md., has a Myers pump that carries 300 pounds pressure on 2 guns. Tank capacity not given. It is mounted on 4 wheels. The engine needs some overhauling. He also has a Clark Cutaway Disk. Mr. L. S. Depue, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., (orchard opposite the Ferry in Md.) has a Hardie Sprayer with 200 gallon tank, mounted on wagon gear. He also has an old Fordson tractor which ran well, while used, and also an Ontario Grain Drill in good condition.

Johnny—"Daddy, if a man's wife is his better half, and he gets married twice, there won't be much of him left, will there?"

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THE RAIN AND HAIL INSURANCE BUREAU represents 14 leading insurance companies who have paid farmers $19,717,729.29 in hail damages over a period of years . . . $3,509,370.86 in 1943.

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Ask your local insurance agent about "weather-tested" Hail Insurance certified by the Rain and Hail Insurance Bureau, or communicate with the address below for information without cost or obligation.

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ADD POWER TO YOUR ARSENATE OF LEAD SPRAYS

Authorities agree that codling moth is becoming more and more resistant to arsenate of lead. Growers have not been controlling codling moth with increased doses of arsenate of lead. Arsenate of lead is still the most effective poison for codling moth, but it needs more power.

D-X Nicotine added to your regular arsenical cover sprays gives that extra killing power so necessary for successful codling moth control.

D-X Nicotine is nicotine at its best. It contains the powerful nicotine alkaloid in a glyceride oil base, which gives the poison action of nicotine, plus slower fuming and greater build-up of arsenate of lead. This means less stings and entries.

Use 1 to 1½ pints D-X Nicotine with 3 lbs. arsenate of lead per 100 gallons in the second and third cover sprays for the first brood codling moth.

For the second brood, repeat the above or use D-X Nicotine with summer oil (3 quarts Pratt's Summer Spra-Cream per 100 gallons).

D-X Nicotine need only reduce your codling moth losses 5%, to more than pay for these sprays. Place your order for D-X Nicotine with your dealer early. Write for Pratt's Codling Moth Spray Schedule.

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